

the world literature and thinking with regard to knee joint injury and disease much more generally, and as a consequence becomes probably the best book on knee joint injury and disease that has been published in the American literature.

The book is most comprehensive. It requires the judgment of the experienced surgeon to comprehend its entirety. It is amazing that this much information can be formulated and written about a single weight-bearing joint but the complexity and extent of diagnostic acumen that may be necessary to determine the course of treatment in any given knee joint derangement, requires a book of this type for reference. Certain portions of this book may appear redundant, but the impression remains that ninety per cent or more of the book is basically sound and worth while.

For the average surgeon the book is a bit too complex. For the orthopedic or traumatic surgeon with qualified experience and training, it is an excellent reference book.

I would feel that the book is of extreme value to the student of orthopedic surgery and to the experienced orthopedic surgeon. It is a valuable reference, but not a necessity to the surgeon who is interested in trauma alone. It is a most complete and the most valuable reference book regarding the orthopedic concept of one of the major weight-bearing extremity joints in the body, one of the most misunderstood joints of the body.

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**CLINICAL PROGRESS IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**—Edited by Herrman L. Blumgart, M.D., Physician-in-Chief, Beth Israel Hospital and Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School. Modern Medical Monographs, No. 2, Grune & Stratton, New York, 1952. 143 pages, \$4.50.

As stated in the introduction, the material in this volume was selected from the monthly section "Clinical Progress" of the journal *Circulation*. The miscellaneous contents and references to their original publication in identical form are as follows:

E. V. Allen, L. N. Katz, A. Keys, and J. W. Gofman et al: "Atherosclerosis. A Symposium." *Circulation*, 5:98-134, January 1952.

C. E. de la Chapelle and O. A. Rose: "The Management of Acute Cardiac Emergencies." *Circulation*, 4:764-774, November 1951.

E. F. Bland: "Surgery for Mitral Stenosis. A Review of Progress." *Circulation*, 5:290-299, February 1952.

A. C. Ernestene: "The Management of Cardiac Patients in Relation to Surgery." *Circulation*, 4:430-436, September 1951.

M. D. Altschule: "Emotion and the Circulation." *Circulation*, 3:444-454, March 1951.

These particular papers were chosen for reprinting "because they are pertinent to significant problems of current interest and because of their practical usefulness." This reviewer has no quarrel with the selection or with the high quality of the essays individually, but wonders whether their republication is truly useful or necessary.

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**PRACTICAL CHIROPODY**—8th Edition—E. G. V. Runt-ling, F.Ch.S., Founder and First President of the Incorporated Society of Chiropractors. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1951. 155 pages, \$3.00.

This handbook covers well common foot disorders and outlines practical points in the treatment of these sometimes vexing conditions. This book would be useful to the general practitioner or those in other fields who are confronted with minor foot problems.

**THE PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF THROMBOSIS**—With a Clinical Laboratory Guide to Anticoagulant Therapy—Irving S. Wright, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Cornell University Medical College. Modern Medical Monographs, No. 1, Grune & Stratton, New York, 1952. 78 pages, \$3.00.

This small monograph excellently reviews what is known of the fundamental reasons for thrombotic disease and the arguments in favor of therapy with anticoagulants. But for the addition of a short section on Treburon, an index and an appendix designed as a clinical and laboratory guide to anticoagulant therapy, the material appeared in identical form in the journal *Circulation*, 5:161-188, February 1952.

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**MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWBORN**—Arthur Hawley Parmelee, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, University of Southern California School of Medicine. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 East Illinois Street, Chicago, 1952. 358 pages, \$7.00.

Dr. Parmelee, in a very readable style, has presented the embryological, anatomic, physiological, and biochemical peculiarities of the infant at birth, which are essential to a proper evaluation of the infant's reaction to extra-uterine life. The chief factors influencing either success or failure in a transition from the intra-uterine to the extra-uterine life are the major subjects of this very practical monograph on the newborn infant. Attention is focused on this age group in an effort to find the causes of problems and methods of prevention. Throughout the book, Dr. Parmelee draws on his own clinical experience to tell simply and effectively how to meet both the usual and the unexpected problems arising in the care of the newborn. Attention is called to the joint medical responsibility of the obstetrician and the pediatrician for the welfare of the newborn.

A chapter on the Care and Management of the Newborn is largely directed toward hospital care and includes care immediately after birth, nutritional needs of the infant, temperature regulation and need for body comfort with protection against infection and trauma. A helpful evaluation of rooming-in versus the large nursery type of care is presented. Special measures for the care of the premature receiving attention are: incubator care, body temperature regulation, nutritional needs, recognition of retrolental fibroplasia with a discussion of its possible causes, and an evaluation of new methods of resuscitation. An interesting comparison of the degree of physiological maturity between the premature and the full term infant is helpful in interpreting the outlined programs for care of the premature.

Emphasis is also placed on the disturbances due to acquired infections and other postnatal infections, pointing out that for the most part these are, or should be, controllable. Infections of the skin, ears, nose, respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract are discussed with preventive and therapeutic regimens suggested. A program for controlling epidemic diarrhea of the newborn is set forth. Intelligent and individual supervision of the newborn infant by the physician in charge, it is stated, is the only way this can be avoided.

Dr. Parmelee has presented a general picture of the possible difficulties faced by every newborn, and their implications, so that one is better able to make an intelligent evaluation of the individual under consideration. Familiarity with the normal, the author feels, is the surest way of recognizing the abnormal and evaluating the severity of the abnormality. This clinical manual is freely illustrated with excellent photographs demonstrating the normal and abnormal physical findings seen in the newborn.